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Major News Releases and Speeches

Nov. 6-Nov. 13, 1981

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Speeches

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Remarks by John E. Schrote, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Administration, at the Council of 1890 College Presidents, Nov. 8, 1981, Washington Hilton, Washington, D.C

Thank you sincerely for inviting me to be with you today. It is a special personal honor to speak before this prestigious group.

Each of us today is facing a new time, a new direction and a completely new set of circumstances. Ladies and Gentlemen, it is not business as usual. Under the leadership of our President and the Congress, we are experiencing some very basic, fundamental and even institutional changes. It goes far beyond merely budget and tax reductions.

There is no one here who seriously believes this country could continue on its course of accelerated devaluation of our dollars, increasing rates of interest, increasingly higher tax rates through bracket creep, and ever increasing unemployment.

The President wanted to take steps early this year to address unemployment difficulties and obtain relief from a tax burden that was approaching levels considered to be confiscatory.

The legislative process did not respond as quickly and thoroughly as desired. Though, the President wished an immediate 25 to 30 percent personal income tax cut, he received a 5 percent tax cut for this fiscal year with an additional 20 percent to be distributed over the next two years. The President's Economic Package is not yet completed by Congress. USDA, for example, is still operating on a continuing resolution. That part of the package which has been completed, has been in effect for only about 40 days now.

We have seen some cooling off on inflation rates, hopefully a permanent reduction in interest rates but unemployment has increased because of the delays in reducing our taxes. So things are not as smooth as all of us would wish and there are some dislocations in the economy. Nevertheless, I am enthusiastic and optimistic.

When we first met last July, I believe, I had been appointed into my position for only a few days. In that meeting, some of you had

expressed concerns with the new policies and new directions of this Administration. The substantive and immediate request from you was to reestablish and reconstitute our Department's Task Force on Black Colleges.

I had no hesitation in responding affirmatively because I have known President Reagan since 1968 when he made his first bid for the Presidential nomination. I was an advance man for then Governor Reagan and I knew of his respect and commitment to Historically Black Colleges. Though I was not directly involved, I read and listened to him make a new or recommitment during his past campaign. Subsequently, I read and I listened to Ronald Reagan, as President, to again express his respect and commitment to the Black Colleges of this Nation. So Secretary Block had no hesitation to begin laying the groundwork with you months before the President's Executive Order. I am very proud of that.

Our task force is comprised of all of the Assistant Secretaries and their designees. I have the distinct honor of serving as the chairman. Serving as vice-chairman and executive director is Dr. Ezra Naughton of our Department. I am sure many of you know him and he brings a distinct awareness and sensitivity of your concerns. My own University Affairs Office serves to staff this task force.

This task force reports to the Secretary's Policy Council which is chaired by the Secretary and Deputy Secretary.

We had hoped the task force would have been able to meet with you while you were here on this visit. Unfortunately, I understand you are not able to do so this time.

I charged this task force to explore every possibility and every alternative. I ask them to assume there is no income source for you...no federal or state funds, no tuition, no contributions.

Now knowing the new environment, what would they recommend? I ask you to do the same.

Though I believe you will receive a greater share of available grant resources, I believe we should search for new concepts, new approaches, new alternatives and new combinations of alternatives.

We are challenged and we must be creative. But I am not an idea person. I implement and I execute ideas. Most new and good ideas

come from the intellectual and academic community. Therefore, we are relying heavily on you.

I ask the task force to look within our own Department and make policy recommendations as well as possible changes in departmental organization.

I ask them to establish a change in attitude and mentality. I want the outlook and relationship to be one of preserving a valuable and proud tradition rather than a civil rights matter. Even during days of hard core racism the concepts and beginnings of Black colleges were born and produced such great early Americans such as Booker T. Washington and George Washington Carver.

In my opinion, the Black colleges who have in the past received very limited shares of Federal funding and grants, will suffer relatively less from Federal spending reductions. After all, you did not receive much in the first place.

I am therefore confident that with this new direction you will be more adaptable, less confined, and in a far better position to identify and capitalize on these new opportunities than the large bureaucratized colleges and universities.

If you are excited at the prospects of new and different opportunities, working to preserve this proud tradition within our great nation, committed to combatting negativism, then I beg you ...let me join you.

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Remarks for delivery by Deputy Secretary of Agriculture Richard E. Lyng at a luncheon meeting of the American Club, Rome, Italy, Nov. 11, 1981

I am delighted at the opportunity to meet with you on this occasion because it gives me a chance to congratulate you on the tremendous job you've done in building markets for U.S. farm products here in Italy. You in the business sector—who have developed the contacts and made the sales and followed up with your customers—deserve the credit for

turning Italy into the tenth largest export market for U.S. farm commodities.

From less than \$250 million ten years ago, Italy's purchases of U.S. agricultural products have grown to well above a billion dollars—between \$1.1 and \$1.2 billion in each of the last two years. U.S. products account for about 10 percent of Italy's total agricultural imports.

Continued growth in farm product exports is critical to the U.S. economy at the present time. President Reagan's economic recovery program relies heavily on the continued expansion of overseas sales. Key features of his program are greater market orientation, less government regulation and more freedom for the economy to work.

In agriculture, it is clear that the ability to trade is one of the U.S. farmer's greatest strengths. Agricultural exports are now the source of roughly some 30 percent of U.S. farmers' cash receipts. Within USDA, our policy is to encourage greater exports by reducing government intervention in agricultural markets. We also have been relying more and more on the private sector for help in developing markets overseas.

With record or near-record crops of many commodities expected this year, it is more important than ever that we push exports to the highest possible levels. In the face of this, we have seen some softening of world demand this summer and fall because of the increased value of the dollar and world economic conditions.

At the same time, the world has been drifting toward a more protectionist trading environment—so that it has become increasingly difficult for U.S. exporters to gain access for their products in many markets abroad.

All in all, we have our work cut out for us in selling in the international marketplace in the coming year. However, we've faced difficult challenges many times before—and still managed to chalk up 12 consecutive export records. In the fiscal year just ended, we recorded an export value of \$43.8 billion—8 percent above the preceding year. I am confident we will chalk up another record in fiscal 1982, with your help.

Within USDA, we will be concentrating our efforts in areas where they best support the farm exporter—negotiating with foreign governments and buying entities, market intelligence and credit

programs. Our three specific goals are to ensure that U.S. exporters have access to foreign markets, that we provide exporters with the market information they need, and that we cooperate more closely with the private sector in export promotion.

We are looking to you—businessleaders, exporters, bankers and others in the private sector—for help in sharpening the United States' competitive edge in overseas markets. You have the "hands on" expertise that we in government need to develop appropriate market development programs.

This is my first trip to Italy as deputy secretary of agriculture, although I was in several other Common Market countries last spring. At that time, I had the opportunity to meet with community leaders and to express the U.S. position in agricultural trade. Subsequently, I had a similar opportunity in our largest East Asian markets.

The United States, under President Reagan's leadership, is opposed to protectionism and in favor of freedom to trade. We intend to pursue, and to pursue aggressively, domestic and international policies that will liberalize, rather than restrict, trade in agricultural products.

We intend to work as closely as we can with our trading partners to make the agreements reached in the Multilateral Trade Negotiations work fairly and effectively. We intend to keep the commitments made by the United States and in the MTN and earlier agreements. We expect other countries to do the same.

We view proposals for international agreements in the context of our own agricultural policy, which is to help American farmers compete effectively in markets at home and abroad. We believe the market offers better opportunities for trade growth than multilateral agreements that allocate supplies, set prices or divide up world trade.

We also are skeptical of bilateral agreements except under very special circumstances. In our view they are more likely to restrict than to foster trade.

The bilateral sales agreement with the Soviet Union is one of those special cases. Also, we intend to honor the existing minimum supply agreement with China. Finally, we have an agreement with Mexico that supports important foreign policy goals and recognizes the unique relationship we have with that close neighbor.

Another area that concerns us is the trend toward the increasing use of devices that destabilize and limit the growth of agricultural trade. The United States under the Reagan Administration has taken every opportunity to express its opposition to these measures.

As you know, we have been especially concerned about restrictionist practices and overly aggressive export policies in the European Community. It appears to us that EC policymakers have begun to shift the costs of domestic overproduction to their trading partners in the form of reduced access to their market and subsidized competition in third country markets.

We understand that the future of these policies is being discussed within the community at the present time, and we hope that we can look forward to policies on both sides of the Atlantic that promote trade stability in keeping with the role of the EC and the U.S.A. as the dominant traders in the world.

We have two general concerns with the EC approach to trade. First is the displacement of U.S. exports in third countries. For example, EC export subsidies on commodities such as wheat, poultry and wheat flour result in an artificial reduction of the U.S. market share. The other concern is the increased threat to access to the EC market for American agricultural products.

We are particularly disturbed over the community's increasingly aggressive use of export subsidies and its proposals to establish a formal Common Export Policy. This policy would use long-term bilateral agreements, special credits and an even greater use of export subsidies to dispose permanently of surplus production in international trade. We have told EC leaders that we cannot and will not accept trade distorting practices.

We have also made clear our opposition to the community's tendency toward increased border protection. We are pleased that the EC Commission is no longer actively considering a draft proposal to impose a tax on vegetable fats and oils. Such a tax would have affected soybean oil, with serious implications for U.S. soybean trade with the EC valued at close to \$4 billion.

However, we are still concerned about pressure from some EC member states to limit import of feed-grain substitutes, particularly corn gluten feed, by unbinding the zero duty bound in the GATT. The

community represents a market for feed grain substitutes valued at \$600-\$700 million last year; we would be forced to take immediate counteraction if our access were to be impaired.

Trade restrictive practices, not only in Europe but among other important trading partners, require constant attention on the part of our government as well as from American business people who deal with such problems firsthand. In the new administration, we are giving high priority to these matters—and to market promotion, agricultural credit, product quality, supply dependability, market intelligence, and the other factors that affect our trade.

We plan to do everything we can to fulfill our responsibilities to U.S. agriculture, and we count on you to help us. Pushing our export totals higher and higher each year is the job of everyone associated with agricultural trade. We thank you for your efforts through the years, and we look forward to working with you even more closely in the future.

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Remarks by John E. Schrote, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Administration, at the National Council of Negro Women, Inc., Washington, D.C., Nov. 12, 1981

It is a pleasure to welcome you to the Department of Agriculture this morning. We are glad you included USDA in your list of Departments and Agencies to visit. We administer numerous programs, and several of them have a direct and significant impact on the lives of women and children, across the nation, and indeed, around the world.

The agricultural production system in the United States is the most cost effective and efficient system in the world. We produce and export more food and fiber than any other nation. We also maintain a plentiful supply for domestic consumption. Our highly developed technology and improved strains of crops, poultry and livestock enable less than four percent of our population to produce all of these goods.

Each of us today is facing a new time, a new direction and a completely new set of circumstances. My friends, it is not business as usual. Under the leadership of our President and the Congress, we are

experiencing some very basic, fundamental and even institutional changes. It goes far beyond merely budget and tax reductions.

There is no one here who seriously believes this country could continue on its course of accelerated devaluation of our dollars, increasing rates of interest, increasingly higher tax rates through bracket creep, and ever increasing unemployment.

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We have seen some cooling off on inflation rates, hopefully a permanent reduction in interest rates but unemployment has increased because of the delays in reducing our taxes. So things are not as smooth as all of us would wish and there are some dislocations in the economy. Nevertheless, I am enthusiastic and optimistic.

Today you will be briefed on some of our programs and I hope you will review them in light of this new environment. Also, we are looking to people such as you for new ideas. Little is sacred, and everything is under close scrutiny. We are planning new management techniques which will lift the burden of redundant and repetitive functions from our mission oriented people. We are looking for creative ideas. We are encouraging all of our employees to test their instincts. We are fine-tuning our operations. Sometimes the most minute changes result in millions of dollars savings, and this frees up resources for the missions. We are looking for every alternative and combinations of alternatives which will maximize our capitalization on the new opportunities before us.

To me, this is the most challenging and exciting time of my life. With your support, I am optimistic we will reach a quality of life for

ourselves, our children, and our grandchildren surpassing even our most imaginable expectations.

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News Releases

U.S. Department of Agriculture • Office of Governmental and Public Affairs

USDA SCIENTIST HAMISH N. MUNRO AWARDED \$25,000 FOR NUTRITION RESEARCH

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—Hamish N. Munro, director of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Human Nutrition Research Center on Aging, received a new \$25,000 award for nutrition research at a symposium here today.

This was the first presentation of an award newly established by Bristol Myers for "Distinguished Nutrition Research."

"Dr. Munro's award is richly deserved because of his significant contribution to the progress that has been achieved in both clinical and basic aspects of human nutritional research," said Secretary of Agriculture John R. Block.

Munro is recognized as an authority on how the body uses amino acids and proteins. He has continued his research while directing the Human Nutrition Research Center on Aging operated by USDA's Agricultural Research Service at Tufts University in the Boston area.

Born in Edinburgh, Scotland, and educated at the University of Glasgow, Munro came to the U.S. in 1966 as professor of physiological chemistry in the Department of Nutrition and Food Science at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In 1980, he joined the USDA facility at Tufts.

Author of numerous publications, including several books on metabolism, Munro conducted experiments to determine how the body metabolizes protein. In conjunction with Vernon R. Young, he identified methyhistidine, a substance in urine that now is used routinely to determine the rate at which muscle protein is metabolized.

This substance may prove useful in identifying muscular dystrophy as well as studying the response of muscle to starvation and injury.

Munro developed the standard technique for isolating ferritin, the protein shell that stores iron in the body, and a molecular model of how ferritin works in relationship to the amount of iron available. In another research area, he developed the standard method for estimating the amount of RNA and DNA in mammalian tissue.

At the Nutrition Center on Aging, Munro's research focuses on the impact of nutrition on progressive change in tissue composition such as osteoporosis, cardiovascular disease and senility.

Munro is a member of the National Academy of Sciences.

The center headed by Munro is one of five human nutrition research centers operated by USDA's Agricultural Research Service. The others focus on childhood nutrition, trace minerals, nutrition and health relationships and nutrient composition of foods.

#

USDA STEPS UP WAR ON WEED THAT'S SPREADING ACROSS MILLIONS OF ACRES

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—The U.S. Department of Agriculture is stepping up the war against leafy spurge, a weed that has marched across 3 million acres of north central and western range and cropland and threatens 3 million more acres.

Even livestock and wild animals won't eat the weed, which can cut land productivity 40 to 70 percent and spreads across land by sending out shoots from roots three feet deep, said Terry B. Kinney, acting administrator of USDA's Agricultural Research Service.

Kinney said today the effort to bring leafy spurge under control is being stepped up with \$200,000 in new funding. The money will go to land-grant universities in Wyoming, Montana and North Dakota for cooperative research on finding safe and economical control techniques.

Kinney said leafy spurge has infested 3 million acres in north central and western states. Without adequate controls, he said, the weed will continue to crowd out forage plants and take rangeland out of use for livestock.

If not halted, leafy spurge could spread over another 3 million acres in succeeding years in Wyoming, Montana and North Dakota as well as in South Dakota, Nebraska, Idaho and neighboring states.

Existing means of controlling the weed, Kinney said, are either inadequate or too costly. Leafy spurge has been difficult to suppress because it can grow new shoots from roots that penetrate as deep as three feet into the soil.

Leafy spurge has been encroaching on north central and western rangeland and cropland for more than 25 years. Infested acreage has doubled each year.

On cultivated land, however, the weed can be controlled by tillage and cultivation practices, crop rotation and the use of selective herbicides in integrated weed management systems.

Warren C. Shaw, national program leader for weed research, Beltsville, Md., and D. Stuart Frear, agricultural chemical research leader in Fargo, N.D., both of the Agricultural Research Service, will work with state scientists in coordinating and evaluating the research.

Agricultural experiment stations in Montana State University, North Dakota State University and the University of Wyoming are cooperating in the \$200,000 research project.

Shaw said this latest research will be coordinated with studies the Agricultural Research Service is undertaking to determine leafy spurge's vulnerability to control strategies and the potential use of insects to suppress the damaging weed.

#

NAVEL ORANGE GROWERS VOTE TO CONTINUE MARKETING ORDER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—California and Arizona navel orange growers have voted overwhelmingly to continue the federal marketing order which covers the handling of their crop, according to Assistant Secretary of Agriculture C.W. McMillan.

McMillan said nearly 71 percent of all eligible growers voted in a USDA referendum Oct. 14-24. About 91 percent of the producers—accounting for 81 percent of the navel orange production represented in the referendum—wanted the order continued.

The current marketing order has been in effect since 1953 and is administered locally by a navel orange committee under USDA supervision. At present, rules under the order establish quantities of navel oranges handlers can ship in fresh form to U.S. and Canadian markets each week as a means of spreading the supply over the entire season.

USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service scheduled the referendum because of differences of opinion within the orange industry about whether producers currently support the order.

According to McMillan, USDA would have ended the order if the referendum had showed that more than one-fourth of the producers voting by number—or producers of one-third of the navel orange volume represented in the referendum—favored ending it.

#

SPEED-UP OF FmHA LOAN APPEALS PROPOSED; COMMENTS INVITED

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—The U.S. Department of Agriculture is proposing to simplify and speed up the appeal process for loans turned down by the Farmers Home Administration.

"It would mean better, faster service for borrowers and would cut administrative costs," said FmHA Administrator Charles W. Shuman, "and we believe that if an applicant feels our decision has been in error, we owe the person a speedy review."

FmHA is a credit agency of the USDA and makes loans to farmers and other rural residents for farming, housing and community development.

People have until Jan. 4, 1982, to submit comments on the proposed changes.

Shuman said the proposal would reduce the number of steps involved in an appeal to no more than two in the field and one in the agency's national office in Washington. This, he said, would cut administrative costs and the time it takes to process appeals.

Some of the proposed changes are:

- Pre-hearing meetings may be waived.
- Files must be made available for inspection upon request by the appellant before being mailed to the hearing officer.
- Tape recordings of hearings are optional rather than mandatory.
- Further appeals can be made within 30 days instead of 20, to give the appellant adequate time.

Details are available in the Nov. 5 issue of the Federal Register. Comments should be sent to: directives management branch, rm. 6346-S, FmHA, USDA, Washington, D.C., 20250.

#

U.S. REAFFIRMS COMMITMENT AS DEPENDABLE FOOD SUPPLIER

ROME, Nov. 10—The United States will remain a dependable supplier of food and agricultural products to both developing and developed nations, delegates to the 21st session of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations were told here today.

"We will conserve and replenish our productive agricultural resources so we can continue to respond to world food needs on both a commercial and assistance basis," Deputy Secretary of Agriculture Richard Lyng told representatives of 147 nations.

Lyng, who is leading the U.S. delegation here, delivered the address on behalf of Secretary of Agriculture John R. Block.

In his address, Lyng said the long-standing interest by the United States in helping combat hunger and malnutrition throughout the world "is deeply rooted in the hearts of the American people." The United States has contributed almost \$40 billion in food aid to developing nations since Public Law 480—the Food for Peace program—was enacted in 1954.

Developing countries themselves have primary responsibility for increasing their food production capability, Lyng said. "The development of greater self reliance is the single most important factor in creating vigorous national economies and improving the standard of living in a developing country," he said. Newly-wealthy and more advanced developing nations also must share in assistance efforts, he said.

The United States imported more than \$17 billion in agricultural commodities in 1980, two-thirds of which came from developing countries. These imports help developing nations strengthen their economies, Lyng said.

He said he expects world food security will improve as individual nations set aside reserve stocks to help cushion periodic downturns in food production. Efforts at international agreements on world food security are unrealistic until national reserve programs are in place, he said.

The U.S. food security reserve of 4 million tons of wheat will continue to back up the U.S. food aid commitment, he said, because it includes 300,000 tons of wheat that can be used for emergency relief if needed.

The U.S. commitment includes efforts to continue expansion of cooperative international research programs as well as the exchange of scientific information.

"All nations and their people benefit from these research activities and exchanges," Lyng said.

In carrying out its role in providing assistance to developing nations, Lyng said the United States will:

- seek more effective uses of available resources;
- share appropriate U.S. production technology with low- and middle-income countries;
- continue to extend the benefits of agricultural research to other countries;
- do its share to improve world food security;
- support efforts to reduce barriers to trade;
- implement President Reagan's proposal to assist developing nations with their agricultural problems; and
- continue to support the work of the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Bank and other international organizations involved in providing assistance to low-income, developing countries.

#

UNDER NEW LAW, TWO REA CO-OPS WILL SELL TAX WRITE-OFFS TO GENERAL ELECTRIC

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12—Two western power cooperatives will sell General Electric Co. the rights to \$280 million in tax credits and

depreciation write-offs, Secretary of Agriculture John R. Block said today.

Block said the Rural Electrification Administration has approved arrangements for the Basin Electric Power Cooperative of Bismarck, N.D., and Tri-State Generation and Transmission Association, Inc., of Denver, Colo., to sell "certain tax credits and depreciation deductions" to General Electric.

These sales, the first of their kind by REA-financed cooperatives, are allowed under a section of the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981.

For the tax credits and depreciation deductions sold to General Electric, Basin will get about \$35 million and Tri-State about \$14 million.

REA Administrator Harold Hunter said the tax credits and deductions sold by the two co-ops apply to Basin's 42 percent and Tri-State's 24 percent shares of Unit No. 2 at the Laramie River Generating Station and related transmission facilities.

"The shares represent an investment by Basin of over \$180 million and by Tri-State of over \$100 million," said Hunter. "Unit No. 2, a 500,000 kilowatt coal-fired generating unit at the Laramie River Station near Wheatland, Wyo., went into commercial operation on July 1, 1981." Hunter said both the cooperatives and the government benefit from the sales. "Because of the sales," he said, "borrowers will be better able to attract private financing rather than government loan commitments because these revenues will raise their equity levels. In addition, the write-offs will provide General Electric money that can be used to expand and create new jobs."

#

SWINE HEALTH PROTECTION ACT ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO MEET DEC. 3 AND 4

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—The advisory committee to consult with the U.S. Department of Agriculture on implementing the Swine Health Protection Act will hold its first meeting Dec. 3 and 4 in Washington, D.C.

The meeting, which is open to the public, will be held in room 4306 of the Agriculture South Building at 14th and Independence, S.W., and will begin at 8:15 a.m. on both days.

The act, signed into law Oct. 17, 1980, regulates the feeding of garbage to swine. The committee's purpose is to advise USDA regarding the adequacy and enforcement of state laws and regulations concerning the treatment of garbage fed to swine.

According to C.W. McMillan, assistant secretary for agriculture and inspection services, the first meeting will be used to familiarize the committee members with the act and to review proposed enforcement regulations.

Currently, 16 states prohibit feeding garbage to swine and all other states require garbage be cooked first.

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USDA DECLARES MEDFLY ERADICATED FROM FLORIDA

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—The Mediterranean fruit fly has been eradicated from Florida and all quarantine restrictions will be lifted Nov. 13, officials of the U.S. Department of Agriculture said today.

The action releases from quarantine a 52-square mile area of Tampa in Hillsborough County where five Medflies were found—the first Aug. 4 and the last Aug. 14, said Harvey Ford, deputy administrator of USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

"The cooperative effort worked well from the time the first fly was found," Ford said. "The quick action taken by Florida on trapping, pesticide application and regulation of movement of host commodities was instrumental in getting this infestation cleaned up quickly."

The eradication effort began Aug. 4, when the first fly was found. The identity of the adult fly found in a trap in a calamondin tree was confirmed Aug. 5. Florida began treating host trees from the ground in the immediate area Aug. 7, and began aerial malathion spraying Aug. 11. Parallel state-federal emergency regulations were put into effect Aug. 12.

By the end of the program, ten pesticide applications had been made on a weekly basis. Three life cycles of the Medfly had to pass after Aug. 14—the day the last fly was found—before officials could declare the pest eradicated.

Medflies attack over 200 fruits and vegetables. Adult flies lay eggs under the skin of fruit. Developing larvae feed on fruit flesh, rendering it useless. A current infestation of the pest is under regulation in areas of California, where a cooperative state-federal eradication program is making progress in eliminating the pest, Ford said.

Notice of the Florida quarantine revocation will be published in the Nov. 13 Federal Register. Comments on the action should be sent to Tom Lanier, Regulatory Support Staff, USDA, APHIS, PPQ, Rm. 635, Federal Center Bldg., 6505 Belcrest Rd., Hyattsville, Md., 20782.

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